

CUR NEWS-ROOMS  
AND  
REFERENCE & LENDING  
LIBRARY  
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"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"  
FREE.

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

"OCEAN  
THE MEDICAL HALL  
DEUTSCHE APOTHEKE  
70, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Hongkong.

NEW SERIES No. 336 日六廿月三年二十二緒光

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1896.

五月八號

THIRTY DOLLARS  
PER ANNUM.

## Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000

Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.  
H. Stolterfoht, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.  
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.

Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1895. [7]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF  
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED £1,185,000

PAID-UP £685,000

BANKERS:—

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT

ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent.

per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON NEW FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 Months 4 per cent.

" 6 " 3 "

" 3 " 2 "

J. W. R. TAYLOR,  
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1895. [8]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £300,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-

HOLDERS £300,000

RESERVE FUND £35,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT  
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent.  
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON Fixed Deposits for 12 months:—4 per cent.

" 6 " 3 "

" 3 " 2 "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,  
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1895. [9]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £10,000,000

RESERVE FUND £5,150,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

A. McConachie, Esq.—Chairman.

ST. C. Michaelson, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, J. J. Kramer, Esq.

G. B. Dodwell, Esq. D. K. Sison, Esq.

M. D. Ezekiel, Esq. R. Shewan, Esq.

R. M. Gray, Esq. N. A. Sieb, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:—

Hongkong, T. JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER:—

Shanghai, J. P. Wade Gardner, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:—LONDON AND COUNTY

BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent.

per Annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1896. [10]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be

obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per

Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of £100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [11]

## Notice of Firms.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

M. R. DAVID GILLIES having returned to  
the Colony has RESUMED CHARGE  
of this Company as GENERAL MANAGER.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,

THOS. L. ROSE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1896. [12]

GEORGE FENWICK AND COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that during the  
Temporary Absence from the Colony,  
Mr. WILLIAM G. WINTERBURN has been  
appointed ACTING GENERAL MANAGER  
of the above Firm.

By Order,

GEO. FENWICK,  
General Manager,  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1896. [13]

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE the Undersigned beg to notify  
the Public that we have this Day  
PURCHASED from Messrs. WING CHEONG & Co. the STOCK-IN-TRADE, FIXTURES  
and GOODWILL of their BUSINESS as  
MERCHANTS and SHIPCHANDLERS, and  
the Business will be conducted from this 18th  
day of February, 1896, as heretofore.

WING CHEONG & Co.,  
(No. 46, Praya Central),  
AR. YOUNG,  
Manager, Hongkong, 18th February, 1896. [14]

## Insurances.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY

has a long record of GOOD SERVICES to  
refer to its FUNDS, annually increasing,  
amount to £1,000,000 per year. The premiums are  
moderate, and all modern features consistent  
with safety have been adopted.

For Particulars and Rates,  
Apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1896. [15]

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1854.

CAPITAL £1,000,000

TOTAL FUNDS AND SECURITY £2,450,053

NET ANNUAL FIRE PREMIA. £75,478

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the  
above Company we are prepared to accept  
EUROPEAN and CHINESE RISKS  
at CURRENT RATES.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1896. [16]

EMPEROR ASSURANCE CORPORATION,  
LIMITED.

FIRE AND MARINE.

WE have This Day been appointed  
AGENTS and are prepared to accept  
RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 28th April, 1896. [17]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above  
Company are prepared to accept First  
CLASS FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at  
CURRENT RATES.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 28th April, 1896. [18]

SIEMSSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1895. [19]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000

EQUAL TO £33,333-33-

RESERVE FUND £315,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken  
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the  
World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,  
Hongkong, 10th December, 1895. [20]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSUENG FAT,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, W.E.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1895. [21]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF  
COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of  
the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG  
GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.,  
at 3:30 P.M., at the ROOMS of the CHAMBER,  
CITY HALL, for the Purpose of Receiving the  
Report of the Committee and passing the  
Secretary's Accounts for the year ending 31st  
December, 1895.

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1896. [22]

OLIVERS FREEHOLD MINES, LIMITED.

A ISSUE of B SHARES is offered to the  
Registered Shareholders of the above  
Company in the proportion of one B Share for  
every Share they hold. Every Shareholder on  
the Register on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant,  
will be entitled to an allotment of one B Share  
for every Share, whether A or B, registered in  
his name. All applications must be made  
on forms for the purpose, which may be obtained  
at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING  
COMPANY on and after the 23rd instant,  
and must be filled up and lodged with that Bank  
on or before THURSDAY, the 7th May next,  
together with a sum of ONE DOLLAR for every  
Share applied for as a first instalment. A  
Receipt will be given, which must be forwarded  
to the COMPANY in change for Scrip. No  
further call will be payable in respect of these  
Shares without at least two months' notice.

The SHARE REGISTER will be CLOSED

from THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, to THURSDAY,

the 7th day of May following, both days  
inclusive, during which period no Transfer of  
Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1896. [23]

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

MESSRS. E. RICCI & CO.,

QUEEN'S ROAD,

Hongkong, 18th April, 1896. [24]

TO Announce the TRANSFERENCE

of their Business from HONGKONG to

MADAGASCAR and the

SO-DAP'S  
Advertisements.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.  
COMPETITION.

THE LONG RANGE CUP AND SPOONS  
will be Competed for TO-MORROW  
(SATURDAY), the 9th instant, over the 700 and  
800 yards distances, under usual conditions.  
Firing to commence at 1:45 P.M.

Ten Shots at each range.

Entrance fee—30 Cents.

F. SMYTH,  
Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1896. 1783

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI, VIA AMOY.  
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates  
for NINGPO, CHINFOO, NEWCHWANG,  
TIENTSIN, HANKOW and PORTS on the  
YANGTSE.)

THE Company's Steamship  
"HECTOR."  
Captain Barr, will be despatched as above  
TO-MORROW, the 9th instant, at 10 A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1896. 1784

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship  
"CASPIAN,"  
will be despatched for the above Ports on  
WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
Hongkong, 8th May, 1896. 1789

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
FOR SHANGHAI, JINSEN AND  
NAGASAKI.

THE Steamship  
"SATSUMA MARU,"  
Captain F. L. Sommer, will be despatched as  
above on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M.  
This Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers,  
with Superior Accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
Hongkong, 8th May, 1896. 1790

"RICKMERS" REGULAR LINE OF  
STEAMERS.

FOR ANTWERP, BREMEN AND  
HAMBURG.  
(Taking Cargo at through rates to RED SEA  
PORTS, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK  
SEA PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship  
"DEIKE RICKMERS,"  
Captain Selig, will be despatched as above on  
THURSDAY, the 25th instant.

For Freight, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 8th May, 1896. 1791

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &  
COMPANY, LIMITED,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.  
SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are  
made under the constant supervision of a duly  
qualified English Chemist and will bear compa-  
sion with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MEETINGS and  
other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the  
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1896. 1427

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE  
AND  
SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House,  
bought direct at first hand, imported in wood  
and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all inter-  
mediate profits, and enabling us to supply the  
best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS,  
with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT, after removal should be rested a month  
before use. When required for drinking at  
once it should be decanted to the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner  
Wines of very superior Vintages. All are  
true Xeres Wines.

Intimations.

CLARET.—Our Clarets, including the lowest  
priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine  
product of the juice of the grape and are not  
artificially made from raisins and currents  
as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be  
pure Cognac, the difference in price being  
merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent  
quality and of greater age than most brands  
in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY  
marked "E" is universally popular, and is  
pronounced by the best local connoisseurs  
to be superior to any other brand in the  
Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our WINES and SPIRITS  
to be genuine when bought direct from us in  
the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the  
Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, 10th January, 1896.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1896.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

RELIEF OF ADIGRAT.

LONDON, May 6th.

The Italians have relieved Adigrat.

MR. CECIL RHODES.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has resigned his position in  
the Chartered Company and also his membership  
of the Privy Council. He has offered to return to England immediately.

The majority of the papers urge that he should  
receive generous treatment.

NEW GERMAN MINISTER FOR PEKIN.

Baron Heyking, formerly Minister at Cairo,  
has been appointed German Minister to Pekin.

OBITUARY.

Colonel North.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ELEVEN cases of plague to-day.

COLONEL Walker, C.M.G., has been appointed  
Commandant of the Malay States Sikhs.

WHITE clothing is being abolished for the British  
army in India, and khaki will in future be the  
ordinary wear when serge is not worn.

THE death is announced by our Bangkok  
contemporaries, on the 27th ult., of His Highness  
Krom Mu Niranjan Mukhamet, the eldest  
surviving uncle of the present King of Siam.

KAUX, the German cyclist who undertook to  
lower the record for the journey from Adelaide  
to Melbourne, arrived at the latter city in good  
condition. He beat the best previous record by  
7 hours 43 minutes.

Mr. F. A. Swettenham, the Resident-General,  
will arrive in Singapore by the French mail on  
or about the 2nd of June next. He will go to  
Perak and after a stay of a month or so he will  
go on to Selangor to take up his new office.

JUDGE Sterling B. Toney, of Louisville, fined  
himself for contempt of Court for having been  
late one morning recently, but subsequently  
remitted the fine—a sterling blending of justice  
and mercy on which Gilbert might easily build  
a comic opera.

FROM rumours which reach India it would appear  
that the infatuated Lamas of Tibet are bent  
upon making some demonstration against Nepal.

Parties of armed men are said to be on the  
move towards the Nepalese frontier, but it is  
doubtful if hostilities on any considerable scale  
will take place.

WE are in receipt of the report of the Peak  
Church for 1895. Much needed repairs have  
been effected during the year, and a balance of  
\$2,673 forms the nucleus for this year's expenses.

The following services will be held at the Peak  
Church during the summer months:—Celebration  
of the Holy Communion at 7 a.m., on the  
first and third Sundays of each month, commen-  
encing on Sunday, 17th May. Evening Service  
at 4:30 p.m., on the second and fourth (children's  
service) Sundays of each month, commencing  
on Sunday, 10th May.

WE are in receipt of samples of Kops Ale and  
Stout, non-irritating beverages, of which  
Messrs. Watkins & Co. are its sole agents in  
Hongkong and China. These drinks are very  
palatable, and should prove very popular,  
during the hot weather. Of them a home  
paper says:—No non-alcoholic beverage  
has made such wonderful progress during the  
past few years as that known as Kops Ale. The  
fact that these beverages are hopped and  
fermented, and yet without contain not one per  
cent of alcohol may appear at first sight to be  
almost incredible. Yet such is the case. The  
process by which the process of fermentation  
can be arrested, and a drink containing all the  
essential qualities of beer can be produced,  
minus its intoxicating qualities, forms a new art  
in brewing art. A bottle of Kops is virtually a  
bottle of best India Pale Ale, without the  
alcohol, the body, so to speak, without the spirit.  
Testimonials in favour of Kops Ale come from  
such persons as the Duchess of Sutherland,  
Mr. T. E. K. Studd, Mr. V. Terry, Mr. D'Oyley  
Carde, Sir Charles A. Cameron, and a host of  
other high social, professional, and scientific  
persons. Some idea of the output may be  
gathered when it is stated that during last  
summer two millions of bottles were sold in  
one week.

MEMORANDA.

TO-MORROW, 9th May,  
2:45 p.m.—Competition of the Hongkong Kids  
Association at Kowloon.

4 p.m.—Gymkhana meeting at the Race-course.

CHINAS reports are to the effect that the plague  
is now raging in Hoian. It is stated  
that out of a household of twenty-one persons,  
eleven have died within a few days of that  
disease.

The proposal that the Chief Commissioner of  
Burma should be empowered to grant loans  
under the rules subsidiary to the Lower Burma  
Revenue Act of 1876 has been approved of by  
the Government of India.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent  
quality and of greater age than most brands  
in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY  
marked "E" is universally popular, and is  
pronounced by the best local connoisseurs  
to be superior to any other brand in the  
Hongkong market.

A FRENCH medical paper prints what is believed  
to be the oldest-known medical recipe. It is for  
a tonic for hair and its date is 4,000 B.C. It  
was prepared for an Egyptian queen, and  
required dog's paws and asses' hoofs to be boiled  
with dates in oil.

H. N. M.'s gunboat *Lombok*, Lieut. Commander  
Cawdron, left Singapore for Sourabaya on the  
25th ult. The steamer *Lucifer* of the Netherlands  
India light-house service. Captain Doro-  
ph arrived in Singapore from Dull the same day  
and left for Batavia the next morning.

A HOME paper rather humorously observes  
that France and Russia are not going to war  
with us about Egypt; they are going to law  
instead. Their argument seems to be that the  
Soudan Expedition, like "the flowers that  
bloom in the spring, trah," has nothing to do  
with the Caisse.

THE following men-of-war were at Nagasaki on  
the 25th ult.:—Seven Russians, viz., *Dionys*,  
*Donskoi*, *Kurik*, *Olivary*, *Pamiat Arzou*,  
*Admiral Korniloff*, *Sungard* and *Ussuri* repre-  
senting 140 guns and 29,769 tons, against Her  
Majesty's *Rainbow*, 18 guns, 3,600 tons, and the  
French frigate *Bayard*, 30 guns and 6,000 tons.

SPEAKING of lynching as an institution, Lord  
Coleridge once said that the respect for law which  
is ingrained in the Anglo-Saxon character  
sometimes yielded to the pressure of great emer-  
gencies; that there were times when the swift  
methods of Judge Lynch became necessary  
in a community where crime was influential and  
powerful enough to subdue or intimidate courts  
or juries.

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*Admiral Kornil*

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1896.

that, out of 2,508 deaths, 1,565 were men and 933 were women, that is to say, the proportion of cases of the two sexes was as 17 to 1, and as I have already pointed out that the population of the colony is composed of thrice as many men as women, it would appear that the women suffered from this disease to about double the extent that the men did, and as it is the men alone who use the public lavatories, I fail to see how these can be held in any way responsible for the spread of the disease. It is true that the disease was more prevalent in the neighbourhood of these public latrines than elsewhere, but it is also true that the latrines are, for reasons of convenience, invariably located in the most densely populated quarters of the city, and as the predisposing causes of bubonic fever are undoubtedly, as in typhus, overcrowding, want of ventilation, filth, debility, and privation, we have here far more potent factors in the causation of an epidemic than the mere location of the public latrines. I do not wish to assert that bubonic fever cannot be communicated, by the excreta, although our information as to the existence of the specific bacilli in the intestinal canal is not as positive as one could wish, but I am most strongly of opinion that the infection is disseminated chiefly by the emanations from the breath and skin, and only to a minor extent by the excreta.

Much has been written about the preponderance of femoral buboes, and Dr. Lawson, in his report, explains this by asserting that in the Chinese, who usually go barefooted, infection by inoculation was the usual condition, but he fails to explain why the men of the Shropshire regiment also had femoral and inguinal buboes.

To my mind the explanation of their occurrence, in either case, is a very simple one; the disease is essentially one of the lymphatic system, and post-mortem examinations have abundantly shown that all the lymphatic glands of the body are more or less implicated, and all exhibit a greater or less tendency to enlargement; therefore any special source of irritation will be sure to produce marked enlargement of certain glands, and such irritation would naturally occur in men, whether barefooted or booted, by much walking, especially if carrying heavy weights at the same time, and by climbing up and down narrow flights of stairs, as was done by the soldiers. Women on the other hand exhibit mostly enlargements of the axillary glands consequent upon their ordinary household avocations, while the femoral and inguinal glands are not usually very enlarged, for the ordinary Chinese woman, even of the coolie class, does very little walking.

It is an admitted fact that patients suffering from bubonic fever are able to walk about and even in some cases to follow their usual employment, for the first day or two of their illness, and then succumb rapidly from heart failure, so that there is ample time for the development of the tritulative enlargement of any special chain of glands.

Yet another argument against this theory of infection by inoculation is that wound reaction is not present in ordinary cases of the disease, but that when we find a genuine case of accidental inoculation as from a post-mortem wound, it is most marked, both at the seat of the wound and along the track of the lymphatic vessels. This is well shown in the case of Professor Aycama, as described on page 38 of Dr. Lawson's report, for he had two inoculation wounds, one on the left third finger and the other on the right thumb; both of these wounds became so inflamed and intensely painful that they had to be freely incised, while severe lymphangitis occurred in both arms, and buboes formed in each axilla.

It is worthy of note that the first two formed in the left axilla, while the lymphangitis appeared first in the right arm. Case X, Chinese, also illustrates this point, and to my opinion serves to accentuate the rarity of infection by inoculation under ordinary circumstances.

As I have said, the infective material will breed in premises which are filthy, ill-ventilated, overcrowded, and dark, and the disease is contracted by prolonged breathing of such atmosphere as is found under these conditions, and the attention of the Board should therefore be directed not to the substitution of other methods of conservancy for that at present in vogue, but to the speedy improvement of the general sanitary condition of the colony, the prohibition of back-to-back houses, the opening out of narrow lanes and passages, at present occluded by filthy boardings, awnings, and other coverings, the provision of an abundant supply of pure water, and the prevention of that overcrowding which has unhappily been permitted to continue unchecked for so many years past.

It is a significant fact that only about 60 per cent. of the cases occur on the ground floors of houses, although nearly half the tenement houses of the colony are still but two storey buildings, and the proportion of occupied ground floor rooms to upper floor rooms is as 65 to 100. This is, I think, another argument in favour of the theory that overcrowding and want of ventilation are the more potent factors in the spread of the disease, for the ground floor rooms of most Chinese houses are open throughout their entire frontage during the daytime, being closed at night by wide doors, while the upper floor rooms have no such efficient means of ventilation.

The course to be pursued appears undoubtedly to take steps at an early date, in the direction indicated by the provisions of the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance No. 23 of 1889, which is much on the lines of the Imperial Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1890, and to resume certain insanitary areas, demolish the premises upon them, and then having laid out the land either re-sell the building lots or build model dwellings thereon. There are a number of insanitary areas in the city which urgently need resumption, and when the clearing and laying out of Taipingshan has been completed others could be taken in hand without producing further congestion of the remaining portions of the city.

The number of cases of bubonic fever reported during the year was 45, of whom 14 were women and 31 were men; 14 of these were taken to hospital after death. Thirty-six deaths were registered during the year; the first case occurred on April 29th, and the disease continued to occur sporadically during the remainder of the year. No less than twelve of the cases originated in No. 7 Health district, where the houses are in a very dirty and insanitary condition, and many of the inhabitants of which are said to have come from the resumption area of Taipingshan. Four cases were clearly imported from the mainland, while eight came from two houses in a small lane in No. 6 Health District (Huang Lane), but the origin of these cases was unexplained.

The steps adopted upon the report of each case have been to at once remove the patient to the Kennedy Town Hospital, to place a police guard upon the premises to prevent persons leaving to disinfect all clothing, bedding, and other furniture found upon the premises (including the clothing actually worn by these persons, suits of Government clothing being lent to them, in the meantime), and then to give these persons the option of leaving the colony for a period of not less than ten days, or of remaining isolated upon a quarantine boat for a like period, at the Government's expense. The great majority elected to leave the colony, and they were accordingly despatched to the boats by a police officer, and their return fare to Canton paid by the Captain Superintendent of Police. In all cases the premises recently occupied by the patient have been stripped, disinfected, scrubbed, and lime-washed.

## IRON AND STEEL WORKS AT HANPANG.

After having returned from his post at Nanjing a short time ago, his Excellency the Viceroy Chan Chih-tung has carried on the inspection personally with the intention of convincing him of the progress which his Iron and Steel Works at Hanpang have been making since his last visit in July, 1894, when most part of the work was still in course of erection. This visit took place in the morning of the 24th April, his Excellency arriving at eight A.M. at the Yangtze Wharf, surrounded by his military staff and a great number of high local mandarins. They then proceeded to the blast furnace, where he remained about half an hour watching with great interest a tapping of the same. Next he visited the puddling department and the plate mill and thence proceeded to the Siemens-Martin and Bessemer steel works, which seemed to meet with his Excellency's particular interest, as well as the rolling of the Bessemer steel into rails at the mill.

His Excellency was highly satisfied at the present state of the works and of the rapid pro-

gress which everything had evidently been

making since his last inspection and particularly

since last autumn when the blast furnace was

restarted after a long period of stand still

and when, only recently, the Bessemer and

Martin furnaces had been put into regular work.

Taken on the whole the inspection turned out to be a success in every respect and we understand that His Excellency, just as at his visit two years ago, has rewarded his whole staff as a proof of his entire satisfaction and in thankful acknowledgment of the services of his engineers and workmen.

The inspection lasted till 1 p.m. After having

been entertained at a little party he paid a

visit to the Hanpang Arsenal, returning to

his residence at Wuchang only late in the

afternoon.—*Mercury.*

## J.P.'S IN AUSTRALIA.

Corruption among the "Great Unpaid" appears to be rife in Australia. We hear from Melbourne that a special board, consisting of Sir Hartley Williams, Judge of the Supreme Court, Professor Kerner, and Capt. Carle, which was appointed to inquire into certain allegations of corruption of honorary justices of the peace and frequent black-bagging, has just issued its report after an exhaustive investigation. This report finds that the charges are established in the cases of Justices Rapport and Baxter, who are declared to have been guilty of corruption in receiving gifts from actual or prospective litigants; that Mr. Baxter visited houses of ill-fame in the city, and the both combined to devise means to defer justice. Other justices are condemned for adjudicating upon cases in which they were personally interested. Justice Bird is found to have adjudicated in the interests of women of ill-fame with whom he was on intimate terms. The board further find that many justices migrated to courts in which they were not accustomed to sit because litigants in them were either customers or old friends, or because they were otherwise interested in them, thereby outraging the local justices. Such incursion aroused suspicion and distrust in the administration of justice. The board believe, however, that the incited justices were mostly lamentably unconscious of impropriety. They find that Mr. Lomer, at whose instigation the inquiry was held, sat in cases in which he had a strong prejudice against litigants or against the trait in which they were engaged, but exonerates him from corruption. The board recommend that no honorary justices be permitted to adjudicate in Melbourne or its suburbs, or in Ballarat, Bendigo, and other cities. They favour a diminution in the number of courts, and recommend the appointment of justices by independent boards altogether removed from political influence or patronage.

**RECOVERY OF SUNKEN TREASURE.**

There is being made at this moment, says the *Revue Scientifique*, "a very interesting attempt on the coast of Holland. The object sought is the recovery of the remains of the *Zutina*, a vessel wrecked between the islands of Vlieland and Terschelling. It is not from a species of wish to give Christian burial to the remains of the ship or of those that perished with her; there is a treasure that plays a part in the matter. The *Zutina*, a French ship, was, according to Carle, sent to England by the royalists in 1793 to keep her out of the hands of the republicans. In 1790 this frigate, which carried 32 guns, was sent to Copenhagen with large sums of money to the credit of firms that had large payments to make on the Continent. She set sail on October 9th, 1799, loaded, says *The Times* of that date, with more than ten tons of gold and silver. But she never reached her destination and was shipwrecked. Just what amount of specie she carried is not known, for another boat that sailed about the same time seems to have taken a part of the sum, and, besides, the destruction by fire of Lloyd's registers in 1837 prevents us from fixing this point with precision. Very various figures have been given, running all the way from £300,000 to £1,000,000. It goes without saying that the attempts referred to are made to recover this treasure, for the *Zutina* sank in comparatively shallow water; and up to this time £100,000 have been found. There remains at least £900,000. The specie already recovered was found partly at the beginning of this century, partly about 1815 or 1820, under William I of Holland. But drifting sand has made matters very difficult. About 1830 the hull was claimed by the Dutch Government and granted to the Lloyd's. Between 1835 and 1850 some attempts were made, not without a certain degree of success; gold was found, and the rudder of vessel. In 1864 a company was formed to cooperate with the Lloyd's, and the work is now in progress. The exact location of the hull is known and part of it has been freed from sand. The work was stopped in October, but will now soon be begun again. It has brought to light five cannon, hundreds of balls, and some human skeletons, but as yet no gold. The method employed consisted of first freeing the ship from the sand-bank that had formed over it, which had already received a name, that of Goudplaat; afterward a continuous barrier of caken piles was formed around the hull, placed vertically and sunk into the subjacent clay, this barrier having for its object the prevention of any further sand-drift. To clear out the interior of the hull, the divers are furnished with tubes that are connected with an exhaust pump, so that whenever they place the ends of these tubes the pump sucks up the sand and mud and discharges it in a comparatively easy manner. What will come of this enterprise? The future alone can tell. There are, in any case at least, £200,000 to recover, and if we are to believe certain old accounts, there may be as much as £1,000,000; at any rate that is what the estimate of a former agent of the Amsterdam Lloyd makes it out to be.—*Literary Digest.*

## DUELLING IN GERMANY.

Some attention has been drawn to a duel in which an outraged husband, seeking to vindicate the honour of his wife, was shot through the lung. The whole affair was a grim commentary upon the system which tolerates the duel as a way of settling quarrels, a system which, in this case, has sent the wrong man to his shroud. The facts, according to *The Daily News*, were as follows:—Dr. Zenker, a barrister, came about four years ago to Potsdam. He was thirty-five years of age, and was a great favourite both as a man and as a lawyer. He had been married for several years to a lady from the Lower Rhine, and had two children—a boy and a girl. His wife died some time ago clouded by an acquaintance made by his wife at the seaside with a naval lieutenant, Von Kettelhodt, of the Imperial yacht *Hohenzollern*. Dr. Zenker accused Von Kettelhodt of misconduct with his wife, and she left Potsdam about nine months ago for Detmold, where she is still with her children. Dr. Zenker thereupon sued his wife for a divorce. He, in the meanwhile, though he had got full proofs of the charge against his wife, but the latter denied it on her word of honour. Dr. Zenker, who is a Lieutenant in the 11th Landwehr Regiment, now challenged Lieut. von Kettelhodt to a duel with pistol. The meeting took place near Potsdam, Von Kettelhodt coming all the way from Kiel for the purpose, accompanied by several naval officers, some of whom acted as seconds. The surgeon was Dr. Zenker's brother. It was stipulated that the duel was to go on till one of the combatants was disabled. At the fourth exchange Dr. Zenker was shot in the lung, and died immediately. The worth of the matter is that the military court of honour expressly consented to the duel, though such affairs are, at least formally, prohibited. Additional importance attaches to the case because the successful duellist has held an important command on board the Emperor's yacht the *Hohenzollern*.

## Auctions.

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 153.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

MONDAY,

the 11th day of May, 1896, at 4 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 25th April, 1896.

1763

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday the 11th day of May, 1896, at 4 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 99 Years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements.				Annual Rent	Description
			N.	S.	E.	W.		
Inland	South Side of Kinnedy Road, 1/20th 13011561531812012324	ft. ft. ft. ft.	5	4	7/8	1/8	178	
1,378								

### FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned Steamer will be SOLD AT AUCTION, on the 22nd MAY.

STEAMER "AMBOINA."

Reg. Tonsage, Gross 760 Tons; Net 486 Tons. Deadweight Capacity 310 Tons, including Bunkers of 140 Tons.

COMPOUND SURFACE CONDENSING ENGINES.

PASSANGER ACCOMMODATION.—

28 1st Class Passengers.

14 2nd Class Passengers.

154 Steamer Passengers.

302 Deck Passengers.

IRON HULL, ENGINES AND BOILERS.

built in 1874, at PORT GLASGOW, by Messrs. BLACKWOOD & GORDON.

STEAMER, with Inventory, to be sold as lying in the Harbour of Tso-tung-puk, Batavia.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COMPANY OF NETHERLANDS, INDIA.

For further particulars, apply to

LAUTS, WEGENER & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1896.

1775

Hotels.

### PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,450 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly re-decorated, renovated and re-furnished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES, (FROM APRIL 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).

One person, per day..... \$ 4.00

One person, per month..... \$75 to 90.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per day..... 7.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per month..... 150.00

Married couple (occupying two rooms) per month..... 170.00

Extra Bed Room, per month..... \$40 to 50.00

For further particulars, apply to

THE MANAGER, New Victoria Hotel, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1896.

1776

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:

Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 12th inst.

French (*Caledonia*) 12th inst.

Intimations.

PETER DAWSON'S SCOTCH WHISKY  
THE WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.  
PERFECTION. SPECIAL.  
EXTRA SPECIAL.  
Apply to  
H. H. KIRCH & Co.,  
Sole Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1896. [753]

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

I AM informed by Telegraph that the following SANITARY REGULATIONS have been put in force at SHANGHAI from TO-DAY.  
H. M. HILLIER,  
Commissioner of Customs for  
Kowloon and District.  
Hongkong, 6th May, 1896.

HARBOUR NOTIFICATION.

NO. 1 OF 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that with a view to prevent the importation of Plague into Shanghai, the following Regulations are published at the request of the Taotai, acting upon the recommendation of the Consular Body, and that they will be strictly enforced so soon as the necessary means for so doing have been arranged. The date from which these are to be enforced in their entirety will be notified later, and, pending such notification, which affects II, Rules 3, 4 and 7, the remaining rules are in full force a'd effect.

I.—General Rules: the ("Sanitary Regulations for the Port of Shanghai") as published in July, 1874, remain in force, except that Regulation 4 shall stand:

"Such vessels shall anchor two miles below the Lower Limit of the Harbour, and River Police Constables shall be placed to keep watch outside the vessels so as to allow no one to go on board or to leave them, pending the Health Officer's decision."

II.—Special Rules supplementing the above as far as vessels from infected ports are concerned:

"All vessels arriving at Shanghai from Hongkong or Canton or any other infected port whether having called at intermediate ports or not, shall be medically inspected.

Inspection can only be made during daylight from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. Vessels arriving after 6 P.M. will be required to remain below the limit named in Rule 2 until inspected.

III.—This inspection shall be carried out two miles below the Lower Harbour Limit as provided for in the Harbour Regulations.

"All baggage and cargo considered dangerous by the Inspecting Officer shall be landed on the Pooling shore and disinfected with sulphur vapour."

"In case there are no persons suffering from Plague on board the vessel shall be admitted to pratique—after the landing of baggage if necessary—as provided for in Rule 3."

"In case there are persons suffering from Plague on board, the vessel shall not come nearer to Shanghai than the limit named in the preceding Rule, until the instructions of the Inspecting Officer have been carried out and a written certificate to that effect furnished by the Inspecting Officer to the Commanding Officer of such vessel."

"Every vessel bound to Shanghai from an infected port, and being detained on account of her draught or for any other reason below the Warning Inner Bar, shall, if there are any persons suffering from infections disease on board or if there have been any deaths on board from infectious disease during the voyage, be governed by Article 11 of the Harbour Regulations for Writing, as regards her anchorage.

"In the case of every vessel thus detained, no baggage, cargo, etc., shall be discharged from her until no passenger or other person shall disembark from her until she has been visited by a duly appointed Health Officer, for the time being of the Port of Shanghai, and then only to acco dace with such Health Officer's directions. Provided, however, that, in the case of such vessels as carry a duly qualified surgeon, passengers and their baggage may be transferred to steam tenders at Wansung, with all precautions necessary to prevent the spread of contagion by the same have been carried out under the direction of such surgeon, and the fact duly certified by him, in writing, for the information of the Harbour Authority of the port; but every tender conveying passengers and/or baggage as above must stop two miles below the Lower Harbour Limit of Shanghai for inspection by the Health Officer of the port."

A. M. BISBEE,  
Harbour Master.

Approved:—  
L. S. ROCHER,  
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,  
Shanghai, 6th May, 1896. [783]

TO SHIPMASTERS.

ENQUIRE where your FRESH WATER is obtained by the Water Boats; as FOUL WATER is the cause of much sickness on board Ship.

We are the only Water-Boat Company in Hongkong exclusively Supplying FILTERED WATER.

Call Flag "W."

J. W. KHW. & Co.,  
STEAM WATER-BOAT Co.,  
16, Playa Central,  
Hongkong, 7th October, 1896. [756]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS and taking through cargo to

ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,  
TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"MENMUR."

Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at Daylight.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions throughout the voyage.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1896. [781]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COMPANY OF NETHERLANDS INDIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alterations.)

JAVA, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE,  
AMOY, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,  
JAVA.

THE Steamship

"MENMUR."

Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at Daylight.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions throughout the voyage.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1896. [781]

Intimations.

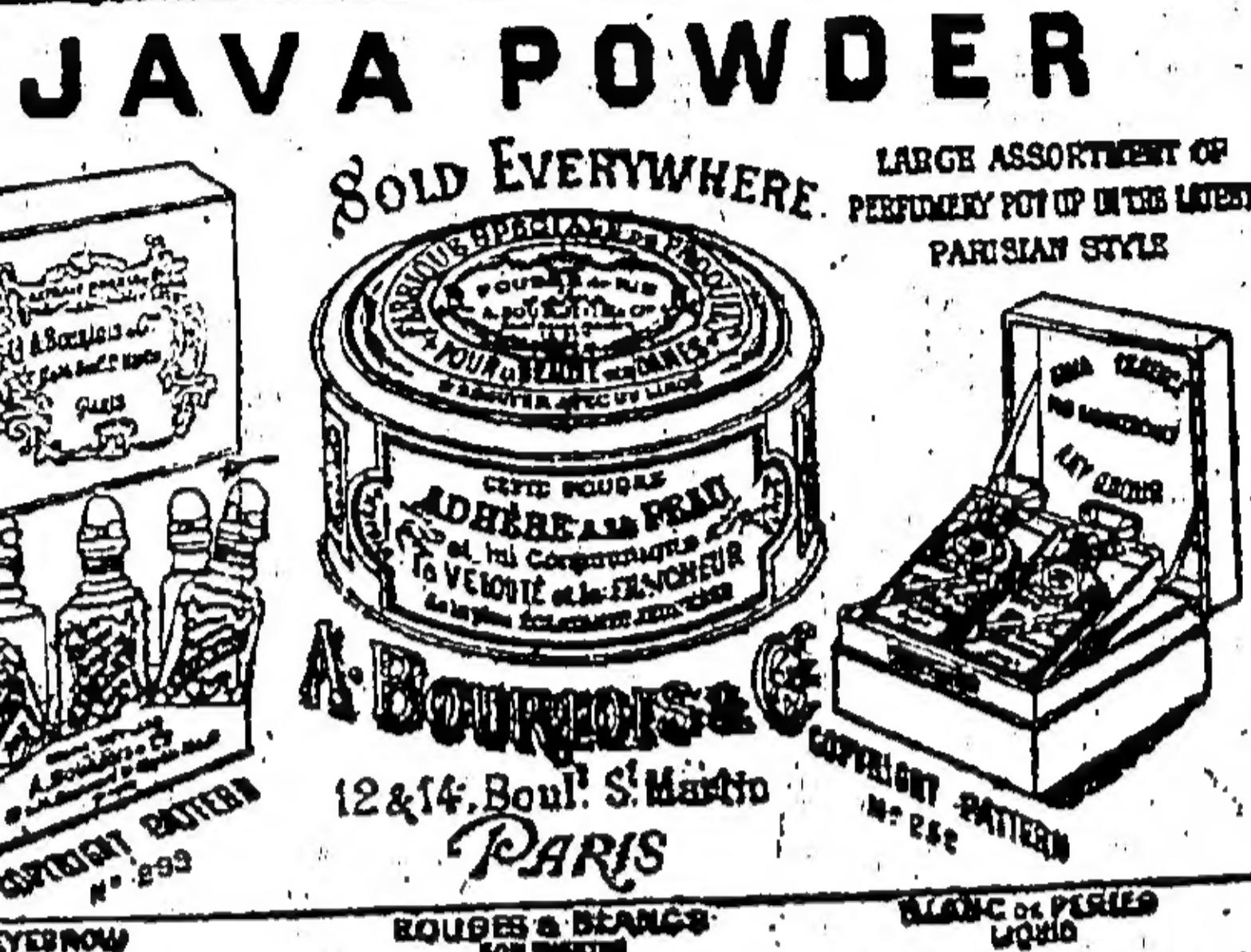
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from much Sickness and Suffering by having all your  
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SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, RAPID AND EASILY CLEANED.

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STEAMERS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG AND SOURLABAYA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ONSANG."

Captain J. Young, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1896. [758]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT).

STEAM TO SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"VINDOBONA."

Captain Bullen, will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 12th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1896. [780]

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1896. (Subject to Alteration.)

Astoria..... | Friday..... | 15th May.

TAKEING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

THE Steamship

"ASLOUN."

will be despatched hence for HONOLULU, VICTORIA, B.C., and PORTLAND, OREGON, via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on FRIDAY, the 15th May.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in QUADRUPLE; and one Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SHEWAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1896. [773]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Company's Steamship

"COWRIE."

Captain Parson, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 9th instant.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1896. [581]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.

THE Steamship

"KWEIYANG."

Captain Outerbridge, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1896. [777]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SAMARANG AND SOURLABAYA.

THE Steamship

"HUEPH."

Captain Quail, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1896. [778]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A. L. British Ship

"QUEEN ELIZABETH."

Fulton, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1896. [736]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"SARPEDON."

Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 16th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1896. [774]

JAVA, CHINA JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

UNDER MANAGEMENT OF THE ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COMPANY OF NETHERLANDS INDIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alterations.)

JAVA, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE,

AMOY, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,  
JAVA.

FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. Federation..... | To JAVA..... | May.

S.S. Germania..... | To JAVA..... | June.

S.S. Cassius..... | To JAVA..... | July.

S.S. Germania..... | To JAPAN..... | May.

S.S. Cassius..... | To JAPAN..... | June.

S.S. Federation..... | To JAPAN..... | July.

General Agents for China & Japan,  
LAUTS, WEGENER & Co.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1896. [701]

Intimations.